FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Section Devoted to
Attractive Magazine Material

MADAM CROW; MR. FOX

MADAM CROW was on the limb of a tree by the cornfield trying to make out whether the raggedy-looking figure in the field was a real man or a scarecrow.

She was well hidden by the leaves of the tree, and her bright eyes and quick twisting head took in everything for some distance around.

Now, it happened that Mr. Fox had been foolish enough to come that way in broad daylight, and was running along the top of the stone wall not far from where Madam Crow was perched in the tree.

There was no reason for her to give anyone warning that Mr. Fox was around, for there was no one in sight but Madam Crow, who had rather a bad disposition and a sharp tongue, so when she saw Mr. Fox she gave

the call which means to all who hear it, "Look out, Mr. Fox is nearby."

Mr. Fox heard it, for his sharp ears hear things that his eyes often fail to see, and he knew that his plan for reaching the stray hen that he was sure to find in the field beyond was spoiled.

He knew that the farmer would hear it and run for his gun or call to Mr. Dog, and they would be on the lookout.

So he dropped to the ground on the side of the cornfield and hid under some bushes, but he kept his eyes open to see where the call came from.

He had not long to wait, for presently down flew Madam Crow, satisfied that the figure was only a scarecrow, and to show her scorn she alighted right on its old, battered hat.

"You gossiping old tell-tale," said Mr. Fox, poking out his nose far enough to let Madam Crow see him, "why did you interefere in my affairs? I never harm your family."

"I don't care if you do not," cawed Madam, "you are a bad fellow, and I feel that it is my duty to give warning when I see you. I do not steal the farmer's chickens."

"Oh, dear, no; of course you don't. You do not like them, but you steal the farmer's corn."

Madam did not answer. She flew down, picked up some corn, and away she went with loud caws at Mr. Fox's anger.

But Mr. Fox was not through with Madam Crow. He watched her fly straight to her home near the top of a tree, where she had made a nest lined with wool and hair, and Mr. Fox smiled to himself as he trotted off to the home of his friend Coon.

Mr. Fox did not want that nest, but he was sure Mr. Coon would be interested, and that was why he smiled, for Mr. Coon has a trick of taking the nest of a crow or a hawk if he feels disposed to take a nap when he is prowling about among the trees, and he is such a good and careful climber that a nest high up among the slender branches is no bother for him to reach.

When Mr. Coon heard about Madam's nest he smiled, too. "That is just where I am planning to roam about tonight," he said, "and if I find Madam at home it will not matter, for I shall sleep there just the same."

Poor Madam Crow sat on a low bough of the tree the next morning in the early dawn, and Mr. Fox, who was passing, called out, "Good morning, Madam Crow, you look as if you did not rest well last night. I wonder if my friend, Mr. Coon, routed you out of your nest."

Madam stretched out her neck, she opened her bill and spread her wings in a threatening manner, then she thought better of it and flew away with loud caws to the cornield to forget her wrongs and her anger by eating a good breakfast.

But Mr. Fox did not feel any happier for having made Madam Crow uncomfortable; in fact, he was feeling cross as he trotted off home, and that is usually the way when one tries to get revenge.

(Copyright.)

Alice Joyce

At some time or another, a "movie" star reaches the very apex of her career. In the case of Alice Joyce, she is said by some to have attained her very best work in a recent popular production. Alice Joyce is said to have played a greater variety of roles than any othe. screen star. She began her career by telling a little untruth—that she could ride a horse. She could not—but she had to say she could to get the engagement. She found she could.

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE GLOW OF CHEER

SOMETIMES I cannot see my way
Out of the night to light of day,
And then I turn the glow of cheer
Upon the prospect far and near,
And ere I know it dark hath sped
And the clear big way lies ahead.
(Copyright.)

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

DO YOU LIKE TO TALK?

FRANKLY ask yourself the question: "Do you like to talk?" And if you have to admit that you do then bear in mind that certain pitfalls of tune, a line not seen in every hand, but which, when present, runs up the palm to or into the finger of Apollo, or third finger.

Other good signs of money gained in business are little lines going from the line of life to the line of the head, and also little lines leaving the line of life and running toward the wrist. Lines running upward from the line of fate, which ascends the palm about the middle, are also a fortunate indication in this respect.

These signs of acquisitiveness are seen more surely and frequently in what are known as the practical hands; that is, hands of the square or spatulate type, rather than the conic or artistic and psychic or pointed types.

(Copyright.)

Cold Sweets for Cold Sours.

A correspondent, whose initials we withhold lest his wife should recognize them, writes as follows: "On a drug store window nearly opposite the Transcript is a card telling us to 'Take home an iceberg.' Should some of us married men do so on our way home late from—er—the office' it would simply be taking one iceberg to another."—Boston Transcript.

YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm

MONEY IN THE HAND

IF THE line of the head, the lower of the two principal horizontal lines of the palm, is well branched at its beginning it is an indication of money made by one's own merit and exertions, probably in business. Much wealth gained in business is also shown by a strong, well-marked line of fortune, a line not seen in every hand, but which, when present, runs up the palm to or into the finger of Apollo, or third finger.

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"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

JUNE

THE lovely name of June is as suggestively sweet and fragrant as the month which it honors. Of course, there are two explanations of the existence of June and its fortunate possessor may take her choice.

For those who prefer to establish a direct classical connection, June may be said to be bestowed in honor of the goddess Juno, wife of the mighty Zeus, father of the gods. Not only was Juno the feminine ruler of the mythological kingdom on Mount Olympus—and more than often the ruler of Zeus as well—but her splendid physical proportions have set her aside as an ideal of feminine womanhood. Her modern namesakes have a standard of beauty almost unattainable.

However appealing the classical legend may be, the simpler explanation for the bestowal of the name today points to the sixth month of the year. June is generally given to girls born in the "month of roses," though its adaptability to romance has given it tremendous vogue among the fanciful names.

June is, of course, purely English. It has no derivatives or contractions and no translations into other languages which may be said to preserve its identity. Junius, meaning "of Juno," is the only masculine form.

The agate is June's talismanic stone. It is said to give its wearer courage, to guard her from danger and to bring her heart's desires. Monday is her lucky day and two her lucky number. The wild rose is her flower.

(Copyright.)

WHY?

DO WE WAKE UP IN THE MORNING

THE human body "goes to sleep" in order that the heart and the brain have time to build up the portions of the body which have been used up during the day, by exertion of one kind or another.

Generally speaking, the brain acts as sort of an alarm clock; which wakens us when the process of rebuilding has been completed and it is for this reason that persons who have been unduly fatigued sleep longer than those who have taken but little exercise. The process of awakening is principally due to two factors—the necessary amount of rest and habit. The former being the stronger of the two, persons who are quite tired when they retire find it difficult to wake up at their accustomed time, though an equal amount of fatigue upon going to bed each night will soon enable one to acquire the habit of arising at the same hour, no matter how early or late this may be. The process of natural awakening, therefore, is merely the result of being completely rested in all parts of the body—even though certain muscles may appear fatigued through unusual exertion on the preceding day.

(Copyright.)

Beauty may also be lipstick deep.

every opportunity to show her own wit and fluency.

Don't make the mistake of thinking so intently about what you are going to say when you can get a loophole in the conversation that you do not know what the others are talking about. Do not expect to gain their attention if you do not give them your attention when they are talking.

(Copyright.)

Exterminate the House Fly.

Among the 180 different kinds of bacteria and other organisms taken from the bodies of house flies by different investigators are infantile diarrhoea, typhoid fever, anthrax, food poisoning, amoebic dysentery, abcesses, leprosy, tapeworms, hookworms, bubonic plague, conjunctivitis, summer complaint, tuberculosis, enteritis, trachoma, erysipleas, gas gangrene, stomach worms, pinworms and ophthalmia.

Seek to Bribe Ghosts.

A firm belief in ghosts prevails among the inhabitants of Central Africa. If a native believes that he is possessed of a ghost he goes to his local medicine man and asks him to expel it. One method the medicine man has of doing this is to prepare a meal, hoping that the food will tempt the ghost to leave the body of the man.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 11

JEREMIAH CAST INTO PRISON

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 38:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be not afraid of their faces: for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord.—Jer. 1:8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL — Gen. 39: 19-23; Jer. 20:1-18; Luke 3:18-20; Acts 12: 1-11; 16:19-34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How God Cared for Jeremiah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jeremiah's Bold Truth-telling.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —Faithful in the Face of Danger.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Lessons From Jeremiah's Character.

I. Jeremiah Predicts the Capture of Jerusalem (vv. 1-3).

1. To Whom—the People (v. 1). Jeremiah had been taken out of the prison by the king (37:17), and ordered confined to the court of the prison (37:21). The people seem to have had free access to him in the court (32:12). From this place of limited confinement Jeremiah announced to the people their approaching captivity.

2. Counsel Given (vv. 2, 3). (1) All that remaineth in the city shall die by the sword, famine and pestilence. (2) He that goeth forth to the Chaldeans shall live. "He shall have his life for a prey" doubtless means that he shall escape with his life, though losing all else.

II. Jeremiah Accused by the Princes (vv. 4, 5).

1. "He weakeneth the hands of the men and all the people" (v. 4). From a human standpoint what they said was true, but since Jeremiah was but the interpreter of God to the nation they ought to have heeded his advice to surrender.

2. "This man seeketh not the welfare of this people, but the hurt" (v. 4). This charge was utterly false. Jeremiah was the best friend of the people, for he faithfully proclaimed to them God's judgment upon them for their sins and advised them how to make the best of their unfortunate situation.

3. The King's Cowardly Act (v. 5). Jeremiah is abandoned by his cowardly friend. The very one whom Jeremiah was trying to help deserted him. The king was afraid of the Chaldeans, the princes, Jeremiah and God.

III. Jeremiah Cast Into the Dungeon (v. 6).

This was not a regular prison, but a cistern which had doubtless been emptied of its water during the siege, leaving only "mire." Into this mire he sank. The purpose was to let Jeremiah die there. There was no possible way to escape. In this situation Jeremiah is a type of Christ (Psalm 69). Jeremiah was one of the bravest of God's servants.

IV. Jeremiah Rescued From the Dungeon (vv. 7-13).

1. By Whom—Ebed-melech, an African servant (vv. 7-9). The Jewish prophet whom his own countrymen tried to destroy is saved by a Gentile, which may be thought of as foreshadowing the Gentiles' attitude toward Christ. Though Ebed-melech had a colored skin he was the whitest man in Jerusalem. He was not only sympathetic, but courageous. He went to the king and boldly declared that the princes had done evil in imprisoning Jeremiah.

2. The Method (vv. 10-13). The king yielded to his request and furnished a guard to prevent interference with the work of rescue. He let down soft rags and worn-out garments by ropes and instructed Jeremiah to put them under his arms and under the ropes so as to prevent injury to him as he was lifted up. They lifted him out of the dungeon and he was permitted the freedom of the court of the prison.

Why did Jeremiah have such a hard time? Why do the purest and best men and women have to suffer? Why are God's prophets unpopular? Jeremiah, the prophet who declared God's power to deliver, goes to prison and suffers. "Why do the righteous suffer" is an age-old question. Cases in point are many; e. g. Job a "perfect man" is given over to Satan to take all except his life; three faithful Hebrew children go into the fiery furnace; Daniel goes into the den of lions; John the Baptist is beheaded at the request of a dancing girl; Stephen is stoned and Paul is beaten and imprisoned. The answer to these problems may be given along the following lines:

1. The power of God is more strikingly shown in deliverance than in keeping from trials. This was so in the case of the Hebrews in the fiery furnace and Daniel in the den of lions.

2. Great gain accrues to the sufferers; e. g. the Hebrews in the fiery furnace were not only kept from being burned, but had walking with them the Son of God; Job through his trials was brought to see himself.

3. Suffering turns out to the furtherance of God's cause; e. g. Job becomes the priest through whose intercession his friends are pardoned; Paul's sufferings furthered the preaching of the gospel; John through banishment on the Isle of Patmos was given the vision of the Revelation.

Light Out of Darkness.

He brought light out of darkness, not out of a lesser light; He can bring the summer out of winter, though thou have no spring; . . . now God comes to thee, not as in the dawning of the day, not as in the bud of the spring, but as the sun at noon to illustrate all shadows, as the sheaves in harvest to fill all penuries; all occasions invite His mercies, and all times are His seasons.—Donne.

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Knowledge and wisdom are not plucked down from heaven. They grow on earth. They are built up from lower things, from right and understanding.—Fielding Hall.

Zion.

But Judah shall dwell for ever, and Jerusalem from generation to generation. For I will cleanse their blood that I have not cleansed: for the Lord dwelleth in Zion.—Joel 3:20 and 21.

Be Honest.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.—Romans 17.

The Perfect Man.

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.—James 3:2.

CONCRETE KEEPS OUT MANY PESTS

Rats and Mice Destroy Crops and Property Valued at Millions Each Year.

PLAN TO STARVE THEM OUT

This Is Best Done by Building Rat-Proof Buildings or Re-arranging Old Structures—Cut Off Their Suppy of Food.

(By W. G. KAISER, Agricultural Engineer.)

Since the time when the Pied Piper of Hamlin destroyed the rats, no other such satisfactory method of ridding farms of these pests has been found. The best way is to starve them out

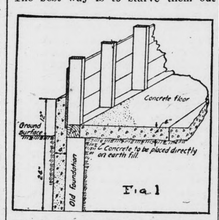

Fig. 1—How an Old Foundation May Be Ratproofed and a Concrete Floor Installed.

and this can only be done by building ratproof buildings or ratproofing such structures as are already built. The United States Department of Agriculture says that rats and mice destroy crops and property valued at more than $200,000,000 yearly. They carry bubonic plague and other fatal diseases. One pair of rats at the end of three years will be the ancestors of 18 generations amounting to 359,709,482 individuals.

Plan for Foundations.

In the three illustrations, I have shown how to build foundations and floors ratproof; how to build a false foundation alongside an old foundation and floor it to keep rats from working through and how to ratproof a wooden building. When you build new buildings you should build them with continuous concrete foundation walls extending 24 inches below ground and to a point 12 inches above the floor. When false foundations are to be installed in old buildings they may be placed alongside the old foundations either on the outside or the inside as is most convenient.

Lumber piles and other miscellaneous structures form a living place for rats which should be eliminated. Lum-

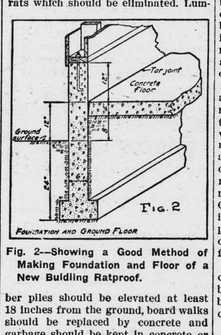

Fig. 2.—Showing a Good Method of Making Foundation and Floor of a New Building Ratproof.

ber piles should be elevated at least 18 inches from the ground, board walks should be replaced by concrete and garbage should be kept in concrete or metal containers having tight-fitting tops. There should not be a scrap of food left where rats can get it. They are ravenous eaters and limitation of their rations will soon cause them to look for a better place to live, of an automobile. This gas will either drive them out or kill them.

Concrete Mixture.

For foundation work such as I have mentioned a 1-2½-4 mixture of concrete is recommended. This means one sack of portland cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. As is absolutely necessary in all concrete work, the sand and pebbles should be free from loam and trash and the water used should be fit for drinking purposes.

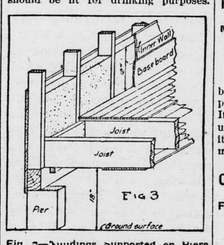

Fig. 3—Buildings supported on Piers Are Ratproofed by Raising Above Ground Level and Placing Concrete Between Walls Above Sills.

Only enough water should be added to make the mixture of a quaky and jelly-like consistency. Floors of concrete should not be less than 4 inches thick. They may either be placed directly on the ground or on a cinder base, but always be sure the soil is well drained. For floors, a concrete mixture of one sack of portland cement, 2 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of gravel or stone is recommended.

Along with ratproof buildings, start a campaign for killing rats. If the ground is undermined with holes, it is possible to drive them into the open or to suffocate them by connecting the system of holes with the exhaust pipe of an automobile.

Success With Chicks.

The secret of starting the baby chicks correctly may be summed up in the following sentence: Do not feed too soon, feed little and feed often.

Cause of Scaly Legs.

Scaly legs is caused by a minute parasite digging away under the scales of the fowl's legs. Apply carbolated vaseline once a week until cured.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR KEEPING HONEY BEE

Nectar Going to Waste in Tulip-Tree Regions.

No Question but That Area May Furnish Many Times More Product Than at Present—Bulletin Discusses Methods.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the tons and tons of nectar going to waste every year in the tulip-tree region of the United States because the colonies of bees are not strong enough to get the full amount of surplus, there is no question that this area may furnish many times more honey than it does at present. This opinion is expressed by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1222, "Beekeeping in the Tulip-Tree Region," prepared by E. F. Phillips and George S. Demuth, and now available for distribution.

The tulip tree is occasionally found as far north as Vermont and Rhode Island, and west to Michigan, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the outer limits of its distribution it is not abundant. It is more plentiful on the south shore of Lake Erie and rare west of the Mississippi river, except in northeastern Arkansas and southeastern Missouri. The trees are more abundant and larger in the south-central part of its range, especially in Tennessee, Kentucky, the western part of the Carolinas, and in the Ohio river basin. It is common throughout the Piedmont plateau of Maryland and Virginia.

That this honey can be marketed at a profit is attested by the fact that this section now sends to outside re-

Modern Homes for Bees.

gions for part of its honey supply. There is not the local prejudice to dark honey which exists in the clover region and in the West. All these factors taken together make the region one of promise. The enormous number of colonies of bees in this region is pointed to as proof of the great nectar resources, and if these colonies are given proper care vast quantities of honey can be produced.

The abandonment of the "gums" and box-hives and the adoption of modern equipment, together with practices more suited to the region, is advised. The region, it is said, needs more men engaged in beekeeping on a commercial scale as a chief or only occupation. The peculiarities of the region, however, are such as to demand a close study of the business. Careless beekeeping, it is pointed out, is entirely unprofitable, especially in places where the main honey flow comes so soon after the last killing frost of the spring.

Copies of the bulletin, which discusses methods for carrying on the business successfully, may be had free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LAYING HENS IN FARM FLOCK

Most Efficient Number Is Between 150 and 500, Say Ohio Poultry Experts.

At least 150 laying hens should constitute the farm flock, say poultry experts at the Ohio experiment station. The most efficient flock is between 150 and 500. The flock containing fewer than 150 hens is not efficient, while flocks of more than 500, though perhaps too large for the general farmer, may be better adapted to those specializing fruit and poultry farms.

PROPER FERTILIZER TO BUY

Most Economical Material Is That Containing Highest Percentage of Plant Food.

The most economical fertilizer to buy is the one containing the highest percentage of the plant food needed. It will cost more per ton, but may be used at a lower rate per acre because it does not contain so much useless material.

CARING FOR TOMATO PLANTS

Four or Five-Foot Stake Should Be Driven Alongside Each Vine When Soil Is Soft.

Secure a four or five foot stake for each tomato plant and be ready so the stakes can be driven down by each plant when the ground is soft. If the tomatoes are to be trellised similar to grapes, secure posts and two wires for each row.

Encourage Grain Eating.

The pigs should be encouraged to eat grain as soon as possible, not from the trough of the sow, but in a creep by themselves where they can eat all they want without interference.

Keep Compost Heap Going.

Experienced gardeners keep a compost going in one corner of the garden from one year's end to another and all surplus manure and sod are placed in it.

Doesn't Even Pay Taxes.

An unproductive field pays no wages—it doesn't even pay taxes. Trees will set the idle field to work, if nothing else will.

With an unlimited market for turkeys during the holidays at 40 to 60 cents a pound, you'd think more farmers would raise turkeys.

Mix equal parts of melted lard and kerosene. When cold anoint the comb, wattles and ear lobes of the affected birds. Clean and disinfect the houses.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.31½@1.33½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.30½@1.33.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 71 cents per bu., asked for carlots on spot.

Cob corn is sluggish, as usual at this season. Carlots of prime nearby yellow cob is quotable at $3.50 per brl.

Oats—No. 2 white, closing prices (domestic basis), 49c asked; No. 3 white, 48½ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.09⅞; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $31; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37; these quotations are jobbing prices.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 37@37½c; do, choice, 35@36; do, good, 32@34; do, prints, 38@40; do, blocks, 38@39; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 24@26; Ohio rolls, 24@25; West Virginia rolls, 24@26; storepacked, 24; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 24@26.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23½@24c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va., 23½@24; Western, 23½@24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 50@55c; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 48@50; small spring, 1¼ lbs. and less, 40@45; do, white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over 38@42; do, smaller, 40; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45; do, old roosters, per lb., 15@16; do, old hens, per lb. over 4½ lbs., 27@28; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 26@27; do, white leghorn hens, per lb., 25.

Ducks — Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20c; do, white pekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3½ lbs. and up, per lb. 30@35; pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40; do, do, young, 35@40.

Potatoes—No. 1 new white potatoes are in great demand; still some inquiry for choice old white potatoes. Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Western, No. 1, do, $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore, McCormicks, $1.25@1.50; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; red potatoes, do, $1.25@1.50; all sections, No. 2, do, 50@75c; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2.50@2.75; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5; No. 2, do, $2.50@3; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; do, No. 2, $2.25@2.50; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $4@4.50; No. 2, $2.50@3; South Carolina and Georgia, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; No. 2, $2.50@3; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25; yams, No. 1, per bu. hamp., $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, $1.25; No. 2 hard, $1.27; No. 1, Manitoba, $1.46½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.38, c. l. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 79¼, and No. 2 mixed, 78¾, c. l. f. New York, all rail.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 34@35½; creamery, extras (92 score, 34@34½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 32½@33⅞; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23¾@24.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; do, firsts, 25@26½; storage-packed, extra firsts, 28¼@29½; do, firsts, 27½@28¼; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selection, 38; do, uncandled, 36; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@36; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 32@34; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26@30½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 18½@19c; do, average run, 18; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 18½; do, average run, 17¾@18.

Live Poultry — Broilers, 45@50c; fowls, 29; roosters, 14; turkeys, 20.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.28@1.33; do, garlicky, $1.25@1.30.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24.50; do, No. 3, $20@22; sample, $17@18; no grade, $16@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $23.50@24; No. 1 mixed, $21@22.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 69½@70½c; No. 3, 68@69½; No. 4, 66¼@67½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3 white, 47@47½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 10½@11c; choice fat heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6@7c; fair to good, 4@12; spring lambs, choice, 15; poor and heavy lambs, 12@13

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@5; cows, choice to fancy, 4½@5; common to fair, 2@4; oxen, as to quality, 3@4¼; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

NEW YORK—Cattle—Steers, $7@9; bulls, $4.25@6; cows, $1.50@5.50.

Calves—Veals, $9@13; culls, $7@8.50; little calves, $7@7.50; buttermilks, $5.50@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@6; culls, $1.50@3; lambs, $12@17.25; culls, $10.

The Garden Brook.

And there a brook should murmur with a voice of outdoor happiness; and a little garden brimming over with flowers should mark the days, and weeks, and months with bud and blossom.—Douglas Jerrold.

Emergency Aid for a Cut.

If you should cut the tip of your finger when busy in the kitchen put a small piece of clean linen over the cut and then put on your thimble until you have time to give the matter better attention.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 23.

BONUS BILL IS BEFORE THE SENATE

McCumber Reports Measure and Argues for Its Passage

OUTLAY OF $3,845,659,481

Counts On Interest Payments By Foreign Nations To Meet It—Plan To Rush Bill.

Washington.—Ignoring the suggestions that the Treasury cannot stand a bonus drain and hints from Administration circles that President Harding will veto the measure, Senator Porter J. McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, reported the Soldiers' Bonus bill to the Senate, with a lengthy report favoring its passage.

The bill puts squarely up to the Administration the payment of a soldiers' bonus from interest to be collected from the British and other war debts. McCumber cited funding operations of the Treasury to show the Government's financial condition is steadily improving.

The bill is expected to slumber on the Senate calendar for a few days, and then an effort will be made to displace the tariff and rush it to passage.

McCumber explained that the bill, a modification of that passed by the House, was intended to "correct the inequalities suffered by those who performed actual soldiers' duties and received meager soldiers' wages" and excluded from its benefits "all those who were given commissions while performing merely clerical service in the departments." Its benefits were also limited to those below the grade of captain in the army or Marine Corps and lieutenant in the navy, he stated.

In discussing the application of the foreign debt to the bonus, McCumber expressed the hope that the World War Debt Commission would make such progress toward refunding the demand obligations of foreign countries into long-term obligations as to secure the latter "in the very near future" and render it possible for the foreign governments to "provide for the immediate payment of interest thereon" so that such interest "can be used toward defraying the expenses" of the bonus.

"The budget recently presented to the House of Commons provides for the installment of interest due the United States on the indebtedness of Great Britain payable November, 1922," McCumber pointed out. "In view of this fact, it is believed that the United States can count on receiving interest payments from England from now on, such payments aggregating about $200,000,000 per annum.

"The March, 1922, revised estimates of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, contained an estimate of $325,000,000 for interest on foreign obligations.

"This would be nearly three times the amount necessary to meet the obligations created by this bill for the next two years."

The highest cost the bill would impose would be $4,486,545,975, McCumber estimated, but only in the event all the veterans should avail themselves of the 20-year endowment insurance certificate plan, with its borrowing provision.

"But even if this were possible," he added, "the payments would be scattered over 40 or more years," his judgment being that many ex-service men would not actually apply for compensation until they required it, or for at least a number of years after the bill became a law.

The actual estimated cost of the various forms of compensation provided by the bill he figured, however, at $3,485,659,481 on the basis that 75 per cent of the ex-service men would take the insurance certificate plan 22½ per cent, farm, home and land settlement and 2½ per cent. vocational training, while but $16,000,000 would be needed to meet the provision for a cash bonus for those entitled to $50 or less.

"The purpose of this bill," McCumber emphasized, "is to give the soldier who offered his service a compensation that will more nearly approach that of the laborer who remained at home, secure from danger, and whose compensation increased from 200 to 300 per cent., and measured by the amount of labor actually performed a percentage far beyond those figures.

"During the war we paid our soldiers $30 per month, or $1 per day. A fair estimate of the cost to the Government for his maintenance and clothing would be about $2 per day. It might therefore say that the private soldier received a compensation for his services equivalent to about $3 per day, which was very much less than that received by the lowest class of labor at home.

"It is the opinion of your committee that during the next three-year period the payments under the bill can be made without additional taxation. It is hoped that by the end of the three-year period the reduction in governmental expenses, plus the payment of interest upon foreign obligations, will be sufficient to obviate the imposition of additional taxation.

TRAIN KILLS THREE INSANE.

Express Hits Truck On Erie Railroad At Binghamton N. Y.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Three persons were killed and three injured when Passenger Express Train No. 7, on the Erie railroad, hit a truck at the Binghamton State Hospital water works cross. The dead are inmates of the State Hospital for the Insane. The engineer of the train is believed to be scalded and the fireman also seriously injured. The locomotive was derailed.

"GAS" BOOSTI... UNDER IN...

Congress and Depar... Justice Join in M...

SPEEDY ACTION P...

Trade Board Report Of Hu... Will Be Basis Of Both... gations—Takes Up ... Problem.

Washington.—Congress ... partment of Justice have jo... to protect the 17,000,000 ... owners of the United Sta... soaring gasoline prices.

While the Department ... launched its probe of recen... in the price of gasoline, ... Manufacturers Committee ... organized for an investiga... own.

Representatives of the b... oil companies will be called ... committee to explain why ... going up.

The Department of Justic... gating the legal aspect of t... in an effort to determine ... the Government is empowe...

The report of the Fed... Commission on the gasolin... which shows a record-brea... line reserve, is being mad... for both investigations.

"I am not able to say ... first hearing of the Man... Committee will begin, but ... as soon as possible," said S... Follette, chairman of the ... "We intend to hustle ... through as soon as possib... hearings will not be allowe... on indefinitely."

The Senate investigation ... thorized in a resolution intr... La Follette, and unanimou... It will deal particularly wi... lowing features:

1. The profits made by ... petroleum companies within ... few years.

2. Whether there is an ... reason for the gradual price ... and whether there has be... agreement between the ... companies to raise prices ar...

3. A checkup on all price ... each month during the last ...

4. Comparison of the dif... price in various sections an... sons.

The committee will have ... thority to require the presen... witnesses, and the producti... books and records of marke... panies.

HUSBAND DENIED ALI...

Washington Supreme Court ... Illegal.

Olympia, Wash.—Legally, ... for a husband is an unhear... according to the Washington ... Court.

The wife cannot be held ... "temporary suit money," ... attorney's fees" and "tempor... tenance," as husbands can ... ditions are reversed, said th...

The Supreme Court even ... the length of declaring that u... mon law no husband has ... alimony.

The court upset and set ... decision of Superior Judge ... Lindsley, of Spokane count... made Mrs. Agnes Jacobson ... temporary suit money, temp... torney's fees and temporary ... nance for her husband, John ...

MAN AND GIRL KIDNA...

Taken From Automobile In ... S. C., By Masked Me...

Anderson, S. C.—Robert W. ... young business man of Ande... Miss Ruby Floyd were kidn... masked men, who took them ... automobile in front of the yo... an's home, according to st... made to police by Mrs. Ad... mother of the girl.

WOMAN GIVEN THREE Y...

Confessed Forging Names ... Father And Mother.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—A sen... three years in the State Pen... was imposed in Criminal Co... upon Miss Rossie E. Blair, ... of New Fairgrounds, when ... fessed to having forged the ... her father and mother to chec... g